





# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

**Incidents of the Battle.**  
In the thickest of the contest a Sección Colonel of cavalry was knocked out of his saddle by a ball from one of our riflemen. "There goes Old Baker," one of the Georgia "Fists" shouted. "Who?" queried the person. "Colonel Baker of the Rebel ranks, has just gone to his long home!" "Ah! well," replied the Captain, quietly, "the longer I live the less cause I have to find fault with the inevitable acts of Divine Providence."

An unlucky private in one of the New York regiments was wounded in this fight, and his father arrived at the hospital just as the surgeon was removing the ball from the back of his shoulder. The boy lay with his face downward on the pallet—"Ah! my poor son," said the father mournfully, "I am very sorry for you." But it is a bad place to be hit in—thus in the back. The sufferer turned over, bared his breast and pointed to the opening above the armpit, exclaiming, "Father, here's where the ball went in."

One of the Zouaves was struck by a cannon shot which tore through his thighs close to his body, nearly severing the limb from the trunk. As he fell he drew his photograph from his breast, and said to his nearest comrade, "Take this to my wife. Tell her I died like a soldier, faithful to my country's cause and the good old flag. Good bye!" and he died where he fell.

An artilleryman lay on the ground, nearly exhausted from loss of blood, and too weak to get out of the way of the tramping horses that trotted about him. A mounted horseman came toward him, when he raised the bleeding stumps of both his arms and cried out, "Don't tread on me, Cap'n! See! both lands are gone." The trooper leaped over him, a shell broke near by, and the crashing fragments put the sufferer quickly out of his misery.

A Rebel—one of the Georgia regiment—lay with a fearful shot wound in his side, which tore out several of his ribs. The life blood of the poor fellow was fast oozing out, when one of our troops dashed forward from out of the melee, and fell sharply wounded, close beside him. The Georgian recognized his uniform, though he was fatally hurt and feebly put out his hand. "We came into this battle," he said, "enemies. Let us die friends. Farewell!" He spoke no more; but his companion in disaster took the extended hand, and escaped to relate this touching fact.

One of our riflemen had his piece carried away by a ball, which struck it out of his hands, just as his company was in the act of advancing to storm one of the smaller Rebel batteries. Unarmed, he sprang forward and threw himself down on his face, under the enemy's guns. "Zouave! lay there, wounded and bleeding out of the way of the murderous fire," they called to him. "The boys! take this old furnace to a minute, and then we'll give 'em the Rebels the agin'!" Three minutes afterwards the battery was carried, and the two soldiers were in the thickest of the fight again.

A reporter for one of the New York papers lost his carriage, and when the stampede occurred he ran about, confused, in search of the missing vehicle, without success. He saw the just increasing, and the means of conveyance home rapidly decreasing. So he jumped into a passing ambulance, which drove rapidly off. He found his horse on the road above the battle field, and jumped out of the ambulance again, just as a cannon ball passed through it, cutting a wounded man almost in halves. "He declares professionally, that 'he who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day!'"

Two of the New Hampshire Second were leaving the field through the woods, when they were suddenly confronted by 5 Rebels, who ordered them to "halt" or we fire. The Granite boys saw their dilemma, but the foremost of them presented his musket, and answered, "halt you, or we fire!" and at the word, both discharged their pieces. The Rebel fell, his assailant was unarmed. Seizing his companion's musket, he brought it to his shoulder, and said to the other, "fire!" both fired their guns at once, and two more Rebels fell. The others fled. The leader's name was Hanford, from Dover, N. H.

## Victims of the Battle from Martinsburg, Va.

A private letter received in Baltimore from Martinsburg, speaking of the Battle of Bull Run, says:

"We have lost some of our best citizens—Paten Harrison, Mr. Conrad's two sons, young Erick and Dr. Page's son; were all killed. Mr. Maner, of Hodgeville, lost his son David, and has another son wounded. George Mullen, of Hodgeville, is also wounded."

The Boonsboro "Old Fellow," in alluding to Mr. Conrad's sons, says:

Holmes Conrad, Esq., of Martinsburg, a prominent lawyer and a firm Union man, had two promising sons, aged about 22 and 19, one, we believe, following the profession of his father, and the younger a student of theology. Both belonged to Captain Nadenbush's company, composed of about one hundred of the most active young men in Berkeley county.

The two young Conrads, like all of their companions, volunteered for the war, against the consent and urgent protest of their father, who told them they could not expect to enter his house again if they disobeyed his orders. But feeling that they were in honor bound to follow the fortunes of the campaign, at the recent battle of Bull Run, Captain Nadenbush's company was put in the front line, where they fought with great bravery until relieved. When the roar of the cannon was over, and the strife ceased, the two brothers, the Conrads, were found dead, locked in each other's embrace. Together with three more of the same company, who were also killed, their bodies were brought to Martinsburg and buried at the sole hour of midnight, in the moon shining beautifully. Thus, has a noble family been made desolate, and two bright young men, upon whom all their relatives and friends were centered, been hurried into eternity.

Gen. Beauregard, on his march, being caught a few days ago, was only considering in person within about six miles of Washington, and had left a party of 10,000 of his troops, according to the telegrams before the latter were all made prisoners by Capt. Mott of New York, and a Union Company that went out for the purpose of capturing them.

## GETTYSBURG.

In our notice, last week, of the return of the "Blues," the last paragraph appeared to be a little ambiguous in its tone, and although we can scarcely see how our meaning could be misunderstood, we mention that the "commander" in whose "patriotism and bravery" the "Blues" had no confidence, was the commander of the Division, Gen. PATTERSON, and not the manly, popular, patriotic commander of the "Blues," Captain BOENIEN, than whom no company in the "Camp" had his superior for courage, loyalty, and gentlemanly deportment. We make this remark, lest our notice last week might by any possibility be misunderstood.

We mentioned, two or three weeks since, that Herman Haupt, Esq., had been appointed Assistant Secretary of War. This was an error, into which we were led by the Harrisburg Telegraph. We see now, that Col. T. A. Scott, who has so efficiently discharged the duties of General Manager of the U. S. Military Railroad (transportation), has been appointed. Industry, talents and courteous manners are among his qualifications for that important position.

We learn that a Military Pleno will come off on Saturday next, at Etzler's Woods, on the line of Railroad between New Oxford and Hanover. It is got up under the auspices of the "Adams Rifles." The "Blues" and other military companies are invited. It will likely be a pleasant affair.

The corner stone of a new German Reformed Church in New Oxford, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday week. There were able discourses both morning and afternoon. Rev. Mr. Hoffheins is the pastor.

During the thunderstorm of Sunday week, the barn of Mr. HENRY ERTSMAN, in Conowingo township, was struck by lightning and consumed, with its whole contents, except a new carriage and a four-horse wagon, which were saved. The entire harvest of Mr. E. was destroyed—wheat, rye and hay; also his harness, winnowing-mill, straw-cutting, hay-ladders, &c. His loss is estimated at \$2,000—no insurance. Mr. RUPUS KRAV had purchased one-half of the crop, and his loss will be several hundred dollars.

During the same storm, a valuable cow upon the farm of Dr. HENRICH, near Guldens Station, was struck by lightning and killed. The storm was a very general one. We observe that several buildings in Baltimore were struck by lightning, among them the Gen. Wayne Inn, corner of Baltimore and Pacha streets.

We learn from the Blairsville Record of the 24th ult., that Wm. P. JOHNSON, son of Maj. Thomas Johnson, deceased, and grandson of Rev. Wm. Paxton, D. D., deceased, of this county, died at the residence of his brother, in Armstrong co., Pa., on the 13th ult. He returned from California, last March, in ill health, and never recovered. His remains were taken to Blairsville, and deposited by the side of his parents. He possessed many excellent traits of character. He was in his 41st year.

## Death of Bishop Bowman.

It is with great regret we announce the death of BISHOP BOWMAN, Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Pennsylvania. He resided in Lancaster. He left his home in ordinary good health yesterday week, on a visit to the coal and oil regions of Western Pennsylvania, and died suddenly while on his way from Pittsburgh to Butler. The funeral took place at Lancaster yesterday. He was a faithful and talented minister, and a good, upright man.

The First U. S. Volunteer regiment of artillery from Pennsylvania, Col. Rush commanding, left Harrisburg on Monday evening for Washington. Twelve regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves were to leave Harrisburg yesterday for Washington; and the Jackson Regiment of Pa. Volunteers, Col. Murphy, left Philadelphia on Saturday for Harper's Ferry. Troops were pouring into Washington daily from every direction—so that there must be a very large force congregated there. Rifled cannon were coming in at the rate of ten a day.

On the return of the York Rifles and Worth Infantry to York, salutes were fired, and during the affair, the cannon was prematurely discharged by which three persons, H. L. Schlosser, Henry Hubley and Moses Bennington, were burnt in a most horrible manner, and the rammer was thrown a distance of a quarter of a mile, and struck an old gentleman named John Fisher in the head, and instantly killed him. He was in the 80th year of his age. He was standing in the crowd waiting the arrival of the troops.

Gen. McClellan has opened a camp on the Potomac, two miles above Georgetown, for the "Pennsylvania Reserve Corps." The 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th are all ready there.

The new tariff bill passed both Houses of Congress on Friday last. It fixes the duty on coffee at 4 cents per lb.; on sugar 2 cents; and on tea 15 cents. It adds 25 cents to the duty on brandy, making it \$1.25 per gallon; on other liquors and wines 10 cents ad valorem are added, and 50 cents on imported and distilled liquors. Ten per cent. is added to silk goods. It includes the direct tax bill of the House, and the income tax of the Senate, which taxes amount not below \$800, three per cent. per annum. Persons residing abroad are taxed 5 per cent.

A bill passed Congress on Friday, making recruiting in any State or Territory for service against the United States a high misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment from one to five years. Those secessionists in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, who have been secretly and openly gathering up men for the rebel ranks, had better look out—for what "Old Abe" says he will do, he WILL DO.

A bill authorizing the seizure and confiscation of all property employed for insurrectionary purposes, passed Congress on Saturday.

Congress adjourned yesterday.

Prince Napoleon, who is now on a visit to Washington, visited both Houses of Congress on Saturday, and dined at the White House on Saturday evening, with the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished men. He was invited to review the army of the Potomac. He accepted the invitation, and orders have been issued by the Commander-in-Chief to this effect:—The review will be an attractive ceremony, and the novelty of such an event has aroused, it is said, the ardor and pride of the men, who will make the best possible appearance on the occasion.

The First Artillery Reserve Regiment of Pennsylvania, was organized a few days ago, at Harrisburg, by electing the following field officers:—Colonel—Richard H. Rush, of Philadelphia; Lieut. Col.—Charles T. Campbell, of Chambersburg; Senior Major—Alfred E. Lewis, of York; Junior Major—H. T. Danforth, of Pittsburgh. This new regiment is supplied with effective batteries, comprising 48 guns, partially rifled, and range from 32-pounds to 6-pounds. They will soon be at the seat of war. The first battery was to start on Sunday, in command of Lieut. Col. Campbell.

The entire force of the reserve regiments of Pennsylvania is placed under the command of Gen. McClellan, by order of Gen. McClellan. Eleven thousand of the reserves have already been sent forward.

The men under Gen. Banks' command at Sandy Hook, Md., are generally in good health, and their camps are in excellent order, and clean. They are generally anxious to go out on picket service, and perform that arduous and delicate duty with the bravery and discretion of volunteers. Hardly a night passes but some important information is thus gathered. They range a long distance on all sides of the camp, and pay particular attention to the only route by which the enemy can approach.

General Fremont arrived at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, on Friday, with four thousand troops transported from St. Louis in steamboats. The force at Bird's Point is now eight thousand. Information from "well-informed citizens" states that the movement of the Confederate troops is not against Bird's Point and Cairo, but is designed for an attack on St. Louis. It is evident, however, that the Confederate force at New Madrid could not move towards St. Louis without relieving General Fremont from all fears of an attack upon Bird's Pt., and with the command of the river and plentiful means of transportation, he could quickly transfer his force to St. Louis.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order that no soldier, officer or private, will be permitted to leave the camp of his regiment without written order from the commander of his brigade. The discipline of all the camps is very much improved, and the greatest secrecy is maintained as to the movements and changing duties of the several parts of force. Under these vigorous measures the confidence of the troops had been completely re-established, and in a very short time the army will be in a better condition for an advance than it has at any time been.

The State of Pennsylvania has now nearly ready for the field, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, twelve regiments of infantry, and fourteen other regiments, to take the places of the three months' volunteers—in all, nearly thirty thousand men.

Dispatches from Missouri state that Gen. Pope has established his headquarters at Mexico. Several regiments are at that point, but a change of rendezvous will be made as soon as possible. Brig. General Harburt was ordered, to select a camping-ground near Jefferson City, where 80,000 troops will be assembled under command of Gen. Pope. This division will chiefly consist of Illinois regiments, and it is said, will form a grand arm of the western army, for an advance through Arkansas and Texas, toward New Orleans. Gen. Pope intends to forbid looting. The people will be held responsible for depredations.

The names of Cols. McIntzleman, Potter, and Franklin, of Pennsylvania; and McClelland, of Ill., were sent in to the Senate by the President on Thursday last, as Brigadier Generals. They would doubtless be confirmed.

Col. McIntzleman has been 30 years in the U. S. service, noted for gallantry in the Mexican war, and commanded a column of 15,000 men at Bull Run.

Col. Potter has been 15 years in the service—acting Brigadier General in the late battle—brevetted in Mexico.

Col. Franklin has been 18 years in the service, and acting Brigadier General in the late battle. These three officers are natives of Lancaster county. The Pennsylvania delegation have also recommended to the President for Major General, Gen. McClellan, formerly Inspector General U. S. A.—one of the most distinguished regular army officers serving in the Mexican war; and for Brigadiers, Col. Montgomery, Col. Rush, Col. Reynolds, Major Stargis, and Capt. Rush—all graduates of West Point, a long time in the service, and have distinguished themselves in Mexico.

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction in Col. Mann's regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve, under Gen. Banks' command, at Sandy Hook, Md., on Wednesday last, and about 300 refused to be sworn in. It is said to be from want of confidence in their officers. They were addressed by Col. Porter, of Gen. Banks' staff, in a patriotic strain, but it was of no avail; and on Thursday they were dissolved by the General, and sent to Harrisburg under a guard. The scene of dissolution was one of humiliation to the men, being considered as a light punishment for their disaffection. It is not known whether the remaining men will be attached to some other regiment, or sent home to recruit; or be disbanded.

Gen. McClellan has sent a regiment to extend a line of pickets along the Potomac, from Washington to Harper's Ferry. This will insure early notice of any movements of the Rebels there, and will put an end to their correspondence with Maryland. Seven additional regiments have gone up to the Chain Bridge, where three or four were before posted.

Gen. McClellan, it is said, has expressed the opinion that the war will be mainly fought with artillery, and among the steps being taken to promote efficiency in this branch, is one designed to increase the artillery arm of the service immediately, until at least two hundred rifled guns, for siege and light batteries, are in the field. The whole will be under command of experienced artillery officers.

And still they fly!—On the 29th Gen. Cox reached Gauley Bridge, Western Virginia, after Gov. Wise's force. Wise fled without fighting, destroying the bridges to prevent pursuit. He was "streaking" it over the mountains for Lewisburg, on his way to Eastern Virginia. In his flight he left behind him 10,000 muskets and several kegs of cannon powder.

Gen. Tyler reached Bulltown, Va., on the 28th, and found that the rebels had fled. He advanced to Flatwood, but the rebels still fled. The valley of the Kanawha is now free from rebel troops.

The Missouri State Convention has declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and seats of Gen. Assembly, and appointed a Provisional Government. On Wednesday last Hamilton R. Gamble was elected Governor; Willard P. Hale, Lieutenant Governor; and Mordecai Oliver, Secretary of State. The inauguration took place in the afternoon. The convention has adopted vigorous measures to relieve the State from the civil war brought on it by retreating Governor Jackson.

The patriotic fever is raging to a very high extent in Illinois, and the interest is far beyond that when the first call was made for troops. Already a sufficient number of companies have been tendered to form 25 infantry regiments, 5 additional regiments of cavalry, and 7 or 8 battalions of artillery—and "still they come!" The Governor has exerted himself to have each arm of the service accepted, and his endeavors are likely to prove highly successful. This will form a part of the great army under Fremont in the West, while the State will be creditably represented in that of the seaboard under Gen. McClellan.

The Duquesne Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh, accidentally caught fire on the afternoon of the 30th ult., and was entirely consumed, with all its contents. About 3,000 bbls. of petroleum oil was consumed, with ten freight cars, and other articles. The depot was valued at \$150,000. About 20 other buildings were also consumed. No inconvenience will result to the business of the Company from the disaster.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners have been taken on to New York, and are now lodged in Fort Lafayette as prisoners.

The result of the destruction of the lighthouses on the Atlantic coast, below Cape Henry, in Virginia, is seen in the fact that eleven vessels; five of them ships, were ashore within a distance of ten miles. All were more or less stripped, and appeared to have gone ashore recently.

There is said to be a great change at Washington from the increased discipline introduced by Gen. McClellan. Although the troops are crowded into much smaller spaces, their wants are much better provided for. The rebels evidently are in no condition for active movements, and evidence is daily coming in to confirm the reports that their loss in the battle was much heavier than ours. Scouts are occasionally being cut off on both sides between the two armies.

Mr. J. Allison Eyster, a prominent merchant of Chambersburg, on last Friday week started to visit our army in Virginia. He arrived safely at their encampments, visiting Martinsburg, Buckner Hill, and Charlestown, at which place he was last seen by our troops while leaving for Harper's Ferry. For several days nothing could be heard from him, but it has since been ascertained that he has been captured by the rebels, and is now held a prisoner at Winchester.

We learn from a reliable citizen of Jefferson county, Va., who left there on the day before yesterday, that sixty-two dead bodies were conveyed to Winchester after the battle at Bull Run—that town's share of the disunion loss; twelve to Martinsburg and ten to Charlestown, others of the dead of the three towns not having been carried off the field. This heavy loss, from a single county, of course has draped the whole neighborhood in mourning.

Dr. H. H. McGuire, of Winchester, surgeon of the enemy at Bull Run, wrote home that the loss of the enemy in battle was quite 8,000 in killed and wounded.—Wash. Star.

An accident occurred near McVeytown, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday morning last. The passenger train, with two locomotives attached, ran off the track, one of the locomotives going down a steep embankment, and the other in an opposite direction. Both were entirely demolished, and seven cars smashed up. A soldier was instantly killed, and several other persons injured.

The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on Friday, with Panama papers of the 24th July. She brings \$2,128,000 in treasure from California. There is no news from the Pacific coast.

News from Missouri state that McClellan and Jackson are moving northward in three divisions. The federal troops are waiting them quietly, and are ready for battle. Gen. Lyon has now but 6,000 men, but a large number of three months' troops, who have gone to St. Louis, are expected to re-enlist. One of the oldest citizens of Ja Gazette county, Joseph F. Lightner, was lately shot. The people of Lexington are much excited by his death.

The vote on the Confederate Constitution, which is being taken in the rebel States, is reported to be very small. In Georgia a very decided opposition is made to its adoption, but those who are opposed to it are subjected, of course, to the arraignment of the mob and the insolence of the officers who are holding the election.

The following incident, says the New York Examiner, will be read with special satisfaction just now. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Cincinnati, was seated in his study, when a strange gentleman requested an interview. He came to discuss the affairs of the country, expressing his anxiety about its condition, and at length requested the Doctor to pray for the Republic and for him. The Doctor of course complied, and after further conversation on this theme the gentleman requested the minister to pray with him. They knelt, and the visitor, in a devout and earnest petition, invoked the aid and protection of the Almighty in the struggle in which the Republic is involved.—Major General Geo. B. McClellan, now commanding the United States army of the Potomac, was the visitor.

It will be recollected that Jeff. Davis, in his speech at Richmond, after the battle of Bull Run, stated that the rebel forces had captured provisions enough to last an army of fifty thousand men one year. A gentleman attached to the government service has computed the details of this assertion. It would require thirty-six and a half millions of pounds, and over twelve thousand wagons and forty-eight thousand horses to transport the amount. The official returns show that we lost but twenty-one wagons, and due allowance can therefore be made for the idle boasts of the rebels.

A SPLENDID PERORATION.—Hon. Joseph Holt recently concluded a glorious speech in Louisville, with the following fervent appeal:

"Even as with the Father of us all I would plead for salvation, so, my countrymen, as upon my very knees, would I plead with you for the life, eye for the life, of our great and beneficent institutions. But if the traitor's knife now at the throat of the republic is to do its work, and this government is fated to add yet another to that long line of sepulchres which whitens the highway of the past, then my heartfelt prayer to God is that it may be written in history, that the blood of its life was not found upon the skirts of Kentucky."

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., August 2.—Hundreds of citizens are daily arriving in this vicinity who have been driven out of Texas and Arkansas by the Rebels. They represent that it is the Federal Government will send troops and arms to sustain the people, more than half the inhabitants of both States would fight for the Union. The State forces south of this State are stated at about 7,000, including 2,500 Arkansas troops. There are nearly 800 slaves doing military duty in one of Ben. McCullough's regiments.

The steamer George Weems, left Baltimore on Saturday for her various landing places on the Patuxent. By direction of Gen. Dicks, several police officers went on board, and when the steamer had proceeded as far as the wharf at Fort McHenry, they stepped forward, and directed Capt. Weems to stop. A search of the steamer was made, and they discovered concealed arms and ammunition in various out-of-the-way places on the hold. They found 200 new Colt's patent revolvers, 40,000 percussion caps, a half barrel of sulphurated quinine, &c. The steamer was detained for further search, and the passengers sent on in another vessel. The steamer will be confiscated, and the captain held in custody.

Mr. Tombs has resigned the position of Secretary of State of the Confederate States, and is succeeded by Ex-Senator Hunter, of Virginia. The Richmond Bank Convention have recommended the issue of treasury notes to the amount of \$100,000,000 by the Confederate States.

The soldier who murdered a woman in Alexandria, last week, having been condemned by Court-Martial, was hung, on Friday, on the rampart of Fort Ellsworth, in the presence of twenty thousand soldiers, who appear to have recognized the justice of his punishment.

Some days after the battle of Bull Run, and as soon as the facts were positively known, the preliminary steps were taken to bring to trial before a Court Martial a about sixteen or seventeen regimental and company officers, who had proved incompetent (to use the mildest phrase) in the battle. The parties interested got wind of the rod that was in pickle for them, and began at once to resign. A baker's dozen have already taken this course to avoid exposure, and the rest will follow suit. It is a good thing, and will "promote the efficiency of the army."

## Movements of the Rebels.

Though it would be indiscreet to state the location of the different guards and forces, Washington is now considered safe beyond any possibility of surprise by the enemy's crossing the river between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry. It is also believed that the rebels have abandoned such an intention, and are vigorously concentrating their forces lower down, establishing their line of defenses between the east of the Blue Ridge at Manassas Junction and the lower Potomac. It is certain that they are deploying in large numbers along the river, from Mount Vernon southward, and information is received of an increase in the number and strength of their batteries on the shore. Navigation may thus be threatened to such an extent as to render counter action necessary on our part.

## The Movement up the Potomac.

The Administration is not unmindful of the designs of the Rebels in the neighborhood of the Potomac, and has taken prompt measures to meet them. The Sixth and Seventh Pennsylvania Regiments were moved up towards the Chain Bridge yesterday, and are to be supported and by another regiment to-day. The Thirty-fourth New York Regiment are thrown forward to Sonoma Mills, between the latter point and Corn's Ford. Two more regiments are under marching orders to support them. The 1st Minnesota Regiment and a New England regiment, are still further up, at Edwards Ferry and Conrad's Ford, with their pickets advanced till they meet those of General Banks. It will be understood that these troops are all on the left bank of the river. Secession's cavalry occupy the right bank, from the mouth of the Shenandoah down to the Chain bridge. Their officers have been reconnoitering near the latter point for some days past, and every night firing takes place across the river, a short distance above.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—Information has been received here from Lieut. Crosby's expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia, which left Old Point three days ago. The Pocmonoke and two other small rivers were explored for a number of miles, and several parties of armed secessionists on shore were dispersed. Three schooners were captured, two of which were burnt and the third brought here as a prize. One of the propellers belonging to the expedition was ashore for a time at the Cherry Stone, but subsequently got off.

SANDY HOOK, Md., August 3. A noted secessionist, named Garrett, a man of wealth and standing, residing near Knoxville, was arrested on Thursday, but discharged for want of evidence against him. Yesterday, however, by an escaped contraband, it was learned that through him or his agency, information was frequently transmitted to the rebel army regarding the strength and position of our forces. He was re-arrested last night on the strength of this information.

The Government has made arrangements at four manufactories to have sixty rifled cannon turned out a week. With one firm a contract for three hundred has been made. General McClellan relies upon artillery as the principal arm of the service.

All the Confederate troops, sixty in number, recently taken prisoners in Western Virginia, and conveyed to Graham, have been released on their parole. Those recently under Col. Pegram, also taken prisoners, have likewise been released.

The Middletown (Md.) Register says that George W. Whittier, son of Mr. Ignatius Whittier, of Bucks County, in Frederick county, was killed in the battle at Bull Run. He was a private in company C, Second Virginia Regiment.

One day last week the lightning struck the dam at Byron Smith's grist mill, at South Hadley, Massachusetts, and glancing off, was diffused over the pond. Soon after the fish that had been stranded rose to the surface of the water, and large pickerel, suckers, shiners, and other fish were taken by hand in large quantities.

## Children's Aid Society.

A meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held in the United Presb. Church, on Monday evening, the 22d ult., to form an Association, auxiliary to the "Children's Aid Society of Baltimore." Addresses were made by Mr. William C. Palmer, Agent of the Society, and Revs. H. L. Baugher, D. D. and Wm. McElwee, and the following were appointed an Executive Committee for Adams county, viz: Revs. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Wm. McElwee, H. G. Finney, Jacob Ziegler, A. Essick, T. P. Bucher, J. R. Warner, C. L. K. Sumwalt, Geo. Stevenson, Doets, H. S. Huber, Chas. Horner, Robt. Horner, A. W. Dorsey, D. McCaughy, Esq., J. B. Danzer, Esq., and R. G. McCleary, Esq. The Committee thus formed, organized after the adjournment of the meeting, by appointing Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Chairman, and R. G. McCleary, Esq., Secretary, and adopted an address to the citizens of Adams county, setting forth the objects of the Association, and inviting their co-operation, which address was ordered to be published in the newspapers of the town. The Committee resolved to meet steadily on the last Monday evening of every month, for the transaction of business, and adjourned to meet at the office of R. G. McCleary, Esq., on Monday evening, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock. H. L. BAUGHER, Pres't. R. G. McCLEARY, Sec'y.

## GETTYSBURG, July 29th, 1861.

The Executive Committee of Adams county, auxiliary to the "Children's Aid Society of Baltimore," are preparing to send to the country, Children aged from 6 to 16, most of whom are Orphans or half Orphans, and it is the desire of the Committee to send them to good homes among Farmers, &c., in this County. Persons wishing a Child to adopt or raise as their own, will receive a Circular giving particulars and all desired information upon addressing the Chairman, or applying to any members of the undersigned Committee.

Good reference will in all cases be required.

H. L. BAUGHER, D. D., CHAIRMAN.

Rev. H. L. Baugher, Dr. C. L. K. Sumwalt, "H. G. Finney, Dr. H. S. Huber, "Wm. McElwee, "C. A. Horner, "J. R. Warner, "R. Horner, "A. Essick, "A. W. Dorsey, "T. P. Bucher, "Joel B. Danzer, Esq., "J. Ziegler, "R. G. McCleary, Esq., "G. Stevenson, "D. McCaughy, Esq.

General McClellan is reorganizing the army with an energy and decision that give promise of great achievements when the time for action comes. He strikes unsparingly at every abuse; enforces military regulations with a rigor unknown before; is fast bringing every man, whether soldier or officer, strictly up to the mark of duty; and is infusing into every department of the service a new animus, a new morale—we might almost say a new character. Our troops thus far have hardly deserved the name of an army. They have been simply a heterogeneous collection of raw volunteers, gallant in spirit individually, but largely retaining the independent habits of civil life. They have acquired a certain proficiency in company drill, but have not acquired that sternness of general discipline which alone can give constancy and compactness, and make an army that can be effectively handled by a single commander. Every fight thus far—including even that which is called the great battle—has been made up of mere regimental or company encounters. There has been no maneuvering on a large scale. But the operations that are now intended will involve great combinations of movement; and the army, to be equal to them, must be a thoroughly well knit body, capable of receiving and executing the impulse of a single will.—The public will observe with the deepest interest this preliminary perfecting of the great means whereby the great work is to be accomplished.—The World.

Captain Maury, former superintendent of the Washington Observatory, is now engaged in planting in the beds of the various southern streams and harbors leading to southern cities, the most destructive submarine batteries, for the purpose of protecting the rebels from the approach of the federal ships-of-war. In many instances, these batteries are so constructed as to be sufficiently powerful to destroy the strongest iron-plated vessels, and in others they are of a character that will hereafter obstruct some of the best harbors in the world. This same Maury, and his family before him, have been the pets of this government for many years. His father was an old gambler and lottery ticket-vender in Washington city, where he amassed a large property by his swindle, while his traitor son has succeeded in drawing large sums of money from the federal treasury for services of a kind that were of no benefit to any one but himself. At the very first hour of danger he deserted his country, and joined the rebels. The education, which the republic gave him, he is devoting to the destruction of republican principles. But this is only another illustration of the chivalry which was exalted by the dough-faces of the north.

## Gen. McClellan's Body-Guard.

The Washington Star of Wednesday evening contains the following interesting item: "Sturges' Rifle Corps, who have acted as body guard to General McClellan through the campaign in western Virginia, reached here on Friday night. They number one hundred men, armed with Sharps' breech-loading rifles, and sabre bayonets; they were enrolled in Chicago, for the war. They are named after Solomon Sturges, a wealthy banker in Chicago, who donated the whole of the outfit of the company at a cost of \$20,000. Their tentacle is the Crimean pattern, and are the best in use. The officers' tent is used by Gen. McClellan, and around him at all times are the Chicago boys. They all love the General, and there is not a man who would not notice at any time to save him from harm. The uniforms are the nearest we have seen. One is a dark grey, and one ordinary for fatigue. They are accompanied by the champion drummer who accompanied Ellsworth's Zouaves on their tour through the United States."

The People's County Committee will meet on Tuesday the 13th, at 10 o'clock, at the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
WASHINGTON, July 31.

## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 18.

It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might at least spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his Country, but this pious hope is disappointed. Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal Washington by the ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of rebels, who, having trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States, the ark of our freedom and prosperity, are prepared to trample on the ashes of him to whom we are all mainly indebted for those mighty blessings. Should the operations of the war take the United States troops in that direction, the general-in-chief does not doubt that each and every man will approach with due reverence and leave uninjured, not only the tomb, but also the house, the groves and walks which were loved by the best and greatest of men. WINFIELD SCOTT.

By command, E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adjutant-General.

## General Patterson's Dereliction.

The official dispatches to General Patterson will show that the entire blame for the defeat of our forces at Bull Run is due entirely to his neglect of positive orders. He was directed—first, to engage and defeat Johnston; second, if unable to engage Johnston, to get between him and Manassas, and prevent a junction of his forces with Beauregard; third, if unable to fulfill either of these orders, he was to harass Johnston in front, and keep him from crossing Winchester; fourth, if he could do neither of these things, then he was to make all haste to Washington, and join McDowell as soon as Johnston could join Beauregard. It will be seen that General Patterson disregarded each of these orders, and that had he obeyed any one he would have prevented the disaster at Bull Run, and at once have utterly destroyed the rebellion, or removed the seat of war beyond the confines of Virginia.

## The New Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing for issue the treasury notes, the omission of which has recently been authorized by Congress. A portion of low denominations are made payable to the bearer in coin in sums of five, ten and twenty dollars, at places designated on their face. Others of the same denomination bear three and six-fifths per cent. interest, payable one year after date, with the privilege to the holder, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, to exchange them for treasury notes having three years to run, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. All treasury notes may be exchanged for twenty years' bonds bearing six per cent. interest. All the treasury notes to be of and above fifty dollars denomination, bear seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, and are made payable in three years.

INCIDENT AT WASHINGTON.—The volunteers at Washington are fast becoming veteran soldiers, for they are no respecters of persons, & perform their whole duty fearlessly and faithfully. Among the many incidents connected with the discharge of duty, we select the following:

"Yesterday, President Lincoln attempted to pass the guard, when he was stopped by the sentinel. The President informed the soldier who he was, but he was not permitted to pass, when the President remarked, 'Well, I reckon you are right.' The Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, tried the same day, with like success. He told the guard that he was the Secretary of War, when the soldier replied—'You are the fourth secondhand that has told me the same story. You can't pass without the counter-sign.'"

WHAT MR. BUCHANAN'S NEIGHBORS SAY ABOUT HIM.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, who has been traveling through Pennsylvania, writes: "A neighbor of Mr. Buchanan was in the cars. He represents that the ex-President has been long dangerously sick from sheer exhaustion. He has little sympathy for his fellow-townsmen, who upbraid him as being the author of all our national troubles. He is obliged to hear much that must wound him, and letters by the basket full are sent to him full of abuse and calumny, and so much so that while he was so sick his friends would not allow him to see any letters, unless they knew where they were from. Miss Lane is represented as making herself agreeable to all who call, and keeping open house to all who come to Wheatland, with that same grace that made her so popular at the White House."

KILLED BY A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.—John Spellman, a boy six years old, while playing in some dirt cars at Burlington, (Vt.) on Sunday, loosened the brake of the forward car, and set the train, consisting of seven cars, in motion down the grade. When the cars started the boy fell on the track, and the whole train passed over him, severing his head from his body.

## The Economy of Health.

This busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose services may be estimated at \$2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days each in the year. This gives a total loss of \$240,000,000, a sum three times as large as the whole cost of the General Government, including the Army, Navy, Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Ministers and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold.

A large proportion of this costly suffering might be averted by attention to diet, cleanliness, and above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness, which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his back for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the good economy of the investment? When Fever and Ague is tracking in your veins, and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it costs for his AGUE CURE to have the villainous disorder expelled, which it does surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold is it prudent to wait until it has settled on the lungs, when days or weeks or months must be spent in trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is serious? It takes no wisdom to decide.

## Earthquake at Antigua—Two Thousand Lives Lost.

Boston, July 30.—Capt. Hunter, of the steamer De Soto, arrived from St. Thomas and Bermuda, at Halifax, states that just as he was leaving St. Thomas a report reached there that Antigua was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and that two thousand lives were lost.

[The island of Antigua, where this calamity is reported to have happened, belongs to Great Britain. It belongs to the North Caribbean group of the West Indies, being nearly in a straight line with Cuba, Hayti, and Porto Rico, and about three hundred miles east by south of the last named.]

A Washington correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector writes:

"Several of the Colonels of regiments, as Col. Dunning of the 5th Maine, and Col. Howard of the 8d Maine—the former a Baptist, the latter an Episcopalian—are devoutly pious and active Christian men, having daily devotion and frequent evening prayer meetings in their tents. Several of the regiments, as the 1st Rhode Island, the 1st Massachusetts, the 1st New Hampshire and the 5th Maine, have daily evening prayer with the regiment drawn up after dress parade. In some of the regiments, as the 8d Maine, the 23d New York, and the 1st New Jersey, there have been revivals and conversions connected with their night prayer meetings."

The Knoxville Whig records the following unsuccessful piece of "vicer strategy" recently essayed by Gen. Pillow:

"Previous to Gen. Pillow's being superseded by Bishop Pulk, he went to N. Orleans and procured a huge chain cable, costing him \$25,000, and brought it to Memphis to blockade the river, by stretching it over and resting it upon buoys. The cable, carriage, and work cost about \$50,000. The first big tide came, bringing down the usual amount of trees, logs, and drift-wood, swept away his cable and its supporters, as any flatboat captain could have informed the Confederate authorities would certainly be the case."

St. Louis, July 30.—It is stated on reliable authority that Gen. Watkins, who has been in command of the rebel forces in Southeast Missouri for some time, resigned on Saturday last, and strongly urged all his troops to disband and have nothing more to do with this rebellion. Gen. Watkins is a man of considerable property, and the reason assigned for this sudden change in his conduct is the contemplated passage of the confiscation bill by Congress.

The Senate, on Saturday, confirmed numerous army appointments, among them Major Generals McClellan, Fremont, Dix, and Banks, and Brigadier Generals Hooper, Curtis, McCall, Sherman, Landor, Kelly, Kearney, Pope, Heintzelman, Porter, Stone, Reynolds, Hunter, Franklin, Rosecrans, Buell, Mansfield, McDowell, and Meigs.

Miss Dix's two nurses, who started to the relief of our wounded troops at Manassas, returned to Washington on Sunday. They proceeded as far as Fairfax, and were informed that if they went further they must consider themselves prisoners of war. The money which they took with them was safely forwarded to the prisoners.

Our neighbor POLYMER has just completed a very neat brick building, opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cook have everything in very beautiful order.

The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates, whilst friend Cook attends to the Tin-work Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

ESTABLISHED OVER QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

DR. SWANEY'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

No medicine has ever gained such a reputation as this inestimable remedy in curing obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Blood Spitting, Hoarseness, Weak Voice, Pains in the Throat, &c.

Sore and Tonsil, Broken Constitution (from the abuse of Calumet and other causes), Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Tickling Irritation, or Inflammation of the Throat, and all Pulmonary Complaints. For Restless Nights, for the Aged and Debilitated, it is very valuable. It not only prolongs life, but renders it enjoyable in the evening, as all ages, sexes and constitutions are equally affected by it, and disease is thoroughly eradicated from the system.

FREY THOMAS'S DEATH BY CONSUMPTION. This painful case is a small estimate for the many cases of this dreadful disease in a single year. Is there no remedy to arrest its fatal progress? This point has been attained. We allude particularly to DR. SWANEY'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. The most inveterate cases yield to this great vegetable remedy.

GRAT PUNGIATIVE AND PURIFYING MEDICINE! Dr. Swaney's Sugar-Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A prompt purifying purgative, removing all unhealthy bilious secretions of the stomach and bowels, causing a perfect state of health. Thousands of persons and families have thoroughly tested and tried them, for almost every disease, and have given their testimony that they are beyond all question the very best medicine as a family physic.

Headache, Dizziness of Vision, Palsy, Fits, Fevers, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Affections, &c., are cured. Female Irregularities are restored to a healthy condition.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

these are perfect blood purifying pills, compounded with Sarsaparilla and other valuable Vegetable Extracts, and a certain purgative, free from griping, operating on the stomach and bowels into a perfect healthy condition.

Dr. Swaney's Bowel Cordial.

The Unfailing Remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint.

Prepared only by Dr. SWANEY & SONS, Philadelphia. Sold by S. S. Foxsey, and A. P. Brinton, Gettysburg, and all the principal Storekeepers throughout the county and State.

January 9.

Alarmed.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. G. Stevenson, Mr. ALOYSIUS M. LAURENCE, of Germany town, to Miss ANNA RIGLEY, of Franklin county, Pa.

Died.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Christian Biddleman, SUSAN ATICE, aged 2 months, daughter of Mr. George Tice, of Hamilton township.

## SHEARS &amp; BUEHLER'S Store is well

worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so large a display of Stoves can be found. Their fine store is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffs, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

## Clip Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.  
Superfine Flour.....\$4 50 to 4 75  
No. 1 Wheat.....30 to 1 00  
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## A YEAR'S

**CATHARTIC PILES**

Are you sick, fed up, constipated? Are you out of order, with your bowels un-  
 ranged, and your feelings un-  
 comfortable? These "Aging  
 Pills" are often the prodromic  
 symptoms of piles. Some "stir-  
 sakes" are creeping upon you  
 and should be arrested im-  
 mediately use of the right re-  
 medy. **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills** dis-  
 cuss out the blood, and  
 thus purify the blood, and  
 thus the piles move on and  
 are attracted in health. And  
 they stimulate the function  
 of the body into vigorous ac-  
 tion, they purify the system from  
 the obstructions which make  
 them.

A cold enters somewhere in the body, and ob-  
 struct the natural circulation of the blood.

[illegible]

unbearable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

**As a Family Physic.**  
*From Dr. E. W. Cutler, New Orleans.*

Your Pills are the prince of purgatives. Their excellencies surpass any other cathartics we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the treatment of disease.

**Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.**  
*—Mrs. C. Beach, End., B. C.*

DEAR DR. AYER: I cannot express your kindness and complete recovery with your Pills better than to say all that I can say in your *positive medicine*. I place great dependence on an effective medicine, and I feel that your Pills are the best, and believe as I do that your Pills did what you have done for me.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 7, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been repeatedly cured of my Liver complaint, and can now have a few more of your Pills. It occurs to me that I will send you a few which they please to use.

Wm. W. PRESTON,  
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

**Chronic Diseases—Liver Complaints.**  
*From Dr. Theodore Tilton of New York City.*

Not only are your Pills universally adapted to their cure, but they are the best medicine I have ever known for the Liver very markedly indeed. They have in my practice cured more cases of Liver complaint than any other medicine I have ever used. I feel confident that you are not only one remedy I can mention, but I feel confident that we have at length a purgative which is warranted by the confidence of the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INSURANCE,  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 17th, 1855.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and localized Liver complaint, and am glad to say that they have cured me. They are the best medicine we employ. Their regular use keeps the Liver in good order, and prevents the return of this complaint. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of Liver complaint which has not been cured by your Pills.

Respectfully yours, ALMOND HALL, M. D.  
*Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

**Prescription, Discharge, Relax, Worms.**  
*From Dr. J. H. Hays of New York City.*

Your Pills have laid a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best preparations I have ever used. They are the best medicine I have ever known for the Liver, and are especially adapted to the cure of this complaint when accompanied by dyspepsia and diarrhoea. Their sugar-coating renders them very palatable and convenient for the use of women and children.

**Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.**  
*From Mrs. J. H. Hays, of New York City.*

DEAR DR. AYER: I have used your Pills in my general and localized Liver complaint, and am glad to say that they have cured me. They are the best medicine we employ. Their regular use keeps the Liver in good order, and prevents the return of this complaint. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of Liver complaint which has not been cured by your Pills.

Respectfully yours, ALMOND HALL, M. D.  
*Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

[illegible]

**SENATE CHAMBER**, Boston House, 6 Dec. 1853.  
**DR. AYER:** I have been longly enamored by your Pills,  
*"Cathartic Gual"*—a painful disease that had afflicted me  
for years.

VINCENT SHUENEL

The Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury,  
which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is  
dangerous in a public sale, from the dreadful conse-  
quences that frequently follow its incautious use. These  
contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by J. D. Babbler, Gettysburg,

Boblitz, Arendsville; Paxton & McCreary,  
Hartford; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M.  
Winter, N. O.; E. Hitteshew, Y. Springs.  
Sole dealers generally.  
Sept. 5, 1906.

**Manhood—How Lost, How Restored**  
 This is Published, in a sealed envelope, on the  
 Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of  
 Gonorrhea, Stricture, Catarrh of the Bladder,  
 Hematuria, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual  
 Debility, and all the Diseases of the Male  
 System, by J. C. Smith, M. D., of New York.

ality, Nervousness and involuntary emission, requiring impotence, and Mental and Physical incapacity. By Robert J. Colverwell, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

This world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse &c. are effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, blisters, &c. instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, promptly,

ely and radically. This lecture will prove a  
n, to thousands and thousands.  
under seal, in a plain envelope, to any  
ress, post paid; on the receipt of two post-  
stamps, by addressing  
Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,  
27 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office box 586.  
April 24, 1876.

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**Jewelry Store,**  
D: 204 North 8th Street, above Race, Phila-  
delphia. On hand and for sale a choice as-  
ortment of superior patterns, and will please to

Mr. Drageles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings,  
Fast Pins, Crosses, Necklaces, Vest and Guard  
Rings, &c.

Orders enclosing the hair to be plaited  
to be sent by mail. Give a drawing as near  
you can on paper, and enclose such amount  
as may be chosen to pay.

List as follows:—Ear Rings \$2.10; Breast  
\$3. to \$7.; Finger Rings 75 cts. to \$3.60;  
Chains \$1.50 to \$7.; Necklaces \$2.10 to  
\$8. Hair put into Medallions, Boxes, Dress  
Rings, &c. Old Gold and Silver bought

On 17. July  
**Ladies.**  
 You call at Fainstock's you will find the  
 handsomest DRESS GOODS in town—De-  
 sires, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Colored  
 Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents  
 and a Call soon.  
 G. 17. July  
**FAINSTOCK BROTHERS**  
**The Eagle Plough,**  
 For sale at SHEDS & BURNERS—also at  
 CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, &c.

**Wyer's Cherry Pectoral.**